

INFORMATION REPORT INFORMATION REPORT

CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

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BULLETIN OF THE OFFICE OF THE SECRETARIAT OF THE CENTRAL COMMITTEE

No. 72

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1. Information on the "Prasa" ("Press") Workers' Cooperative Publishing House.

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2. Concerning the activity of "Ruch", Enterprise for the Distribution of the Press and Books.

3. Information on the Industrial Guards' struggle against thefts.

Warsaw, 8 September 1959

I

Concerning the Work of the Political Bureau and the Secretariat of the CC

1. The Political Bureau discussed a number of general, organizational, and personnel problems connected with preparations for the Congress of Agricultural Circles and the further expansion of the activity of these circles.

General recommendations were made toward solving the problem of payments to be made by the peasants for the use of machinery belonging to the agricultural circles, as follows: Peasants' contributions toward the purchase of machinery should be partially returned to them in the form of use of the machinery on their lands. As a rule, the value of the work of a machine is calculated according to the number of hours worked by it. Every enterprise should have limits for the hours of utilization of machinery established beforehand, taking into account the size of its quotas. Payments for the overtime work of machinery, for the use of machines for other work, and for use of the machinery by peasants not belonging to the circle should be fixed at a higher level. Settlement of peasants' accounts with the agricultural circle for the utilization of machinery will be performed once per season on the basis of records kept at the gromada level. Peasants will pay for the work of tractor-drivers directly, according to rates established by the agricultural circle. For maintaining machinery in good condition tractor-drivers should be paid a monetary bonus out of the fund of the agricultural circle. The Ministry of Agriculture has been requested to prepare detailed recommendations in this matter.

It was decided to hold a joint meeting with the leaders of the Executive Committee of the United Peasant Party (NK ZSL), which took place on 1 September 1959.

2. The Political Bureau decided on the following composition for the party and government delegation to the 10th Anniversary of the People's Republic of China: chairman of the delegation, Comrade Aleksander Zawadzki; members of the delegation: Edward Gierek, Julian Horodecki, Stefan Ignar, Marian Naszkowski, Jan Wende, and the Ambassador of the People's Republic of Poland in China.

The delegation will also visit the Democratic Republic of Vietnam, the Korean People's Republic, and the Mongolian People's Republic.

It was decided that Comrade Stefan Ziolkowski will be the chairman of the social delegation which will go to the People's Republic of China in connection with the 10th Anniversary of the Republic.

3. The Political Bureau decided on the following composition for the delegation to the 10th Anniversary of the German Democratic Republic: chairman of the delegation, Comrade Jozef Cyrankiewicz; members of the delegation, Jan Dab-Kociol, Zenon Kliszko, Janusz Zarzycki, and Maria Wierna.

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II

Concerning the Work of the Departments and Commissions of the CC

An analysis of the program and needs of television was conducted at a meeting of the Press Commission of the Central Committee. The commission set up for this purpose presented material for discussion which to a small degree concerned the program, but concentrated basically on the situation in television, its technical, financial, and organizational difficulties.

Comrades from television, from the Committee on Radio Broadcasting Matters, and members of the commission which analyzed the needs of television characterized the status of television as alarming. At present, there are over 150,000 registered television sets. Every month approximately 12,000 - 15,000 new television sets are added. This rapid expansion of the network of television listeners and the planned growth of the number of television sets places increased tasks before television with its very weak technical base.

The carrying out of the television program in 1959 will in practice amount to about 1,600 hours, since this increase is caused by the addition of ever greater programming tasks and pressure from the rapidly increasing number of viewers. About 2,000 program hours are foreseen for 1960, including the special program for rural areas, which is to be put in operation in the IVth quarter, and the morning program for the afternoon shift in production plants.

The transmission of broadcasts directed at particular groups of the population is a necessity in view of the expansion of the network of television viewers.

This is a matter of making it possible for television viewers to select broadcasts in conformity with their interests. Allied to this is the necessity of putting television program II in operation. The simultaneous broadcasting of two programs would significantly increase the programming scope of television and the usefulness of its effect on the public.

The present situation in television does not guarantee the accomplishment of these increased tasks, and to a great degree is the source of great difficulties in broadcasting the present programs. The state of the technical base to a large degree affects the quality of the program, as well as the quality of the picture in television sets. For example, the fact that television does not have a camera suitable for shooting motion pictures creates great difficulties in the realization of political and information programs. This, among other things, is the source of a lack of a stock of broadcasts. The fact that television has to wait a long time for the purchase of films by CWF (Central Office for Film Rental) and for the theaters' approval for theatrical broadcasts adds many difficulties to the realization of the artistic program. A proper selection of motion pictures is made difficult by the fact that television is not empowered to rent films directly from the producer or the foreign businessman, but rents them through the mediation of the Central Office for Film Rental, which in purchasing films is guided exclusively by criteria related to the movie viewer and the large screen, overpays for foreign films, and satisfies a fraction of the television needs. Many of these difficulties are allied to the irregularized legal situation in television. Outside the Committee, it has no definite legal statute since the statute binding the Polish Radio was confirmed before the advent of television. The matter of a long-range plan for the development of television also demands final regularization.

The personnel situation in television presents serious difficulties in the realization of the television program. The small and inefficient personnel staff creates a number of negative consequences, and not all programming needs can be met with the help of workers from the outside. Table of organization limitations prevent the training of new persons whether in the field of television journalism or in production and technology.

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The situation described undoubtedly has a great influence on the quality of the television program, on the weakness of that program. However, there are defects and faults in the program which are created not by objective but by subjective causes. The television program has improved considerably; however, despite the fact that there is no evil tendency, every so often harmful excesses occur. They could be avoided by proper control and alertness on the part of supervisors --- the program has an overly entertaining character and is not didactic and educational enough.

The television journal, despite progress, **still has** not become a valuable and rapid source of information. The supply of visual informational means to the journal is still in a primitive stage.

The lack of diverse short items both concerning current political, social, and economic problems and of a popular nature, allied to the most diversified interests of the viewer, is felt acutely in the field of political journalism. There is a lack, for example, of problematics and questions connected with life in rural areas, cities, towns, etc. The political journalism type of program which is broadcast to date in television in many cases bears the marks of chance and, what is most essential, is not always produced in a "television" manner.

Infrequent and weak pedagogical, informational, and cultural broadcasts and the poor popularization of technology are the negative aspects of the program.

The achievements of television in the field of television theater are unquestionable. At the same time, however, television theater too often makes use of an exclusive repertoire. The entertainment program often has an elite character and frequently is adapted to bourgeois tastes.

The Commission made a number of recommendations concerning the creation of conditions for the improvement of the structure and expansion of the television program.

The Press Commission of the Central Committee devoted one of its last meetings to an evaluation of the foreign program of the domestic radio. Materials for discussions were presented by a special group of members of the Press Commission organized for this purpose.

In the discussion of the programs of the last three months, it was recognized that the political line both in the political journalism and the Polish Radio international news items conforms with the demands of Polish foreign policy. At the same time, however, the radio program contains a number of deficiencies and slips which should not be. Chance also appears in the choice of political journalistic subjects, commentaries, and certain correspondence, which reduces their accuracy and effectiveness. The Commission also ascertained that the problems of the international labor movement and the economic situation of the capitalist world are almost completely neglected in all segments devoted to international problems, with the exception of the daily news analyses.

The news analyses are characterized by their effectiveness, a broad scope of information, and suitable frequency. However, individual news is often separated from the totality of the given problem, and thereby deprived of an element of continuity, which makes it difficult for the listener to understand. In the analyses, the commentary role played by the proper selection of the information itself is not appreciated. For this reason also, the news given in analyses is often too objective from the point of view of its effect on the average listener. Recognizing it as a positive fact that radio attempts to inform the listener rapidly, it was emphasized that occasionally the attempt to keep operating at any cost becomes in Polish Radio the cause of overly hurried and even faulty evaluations.

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A certain change for the better has occurred as far as the number of broadcasts about socialist countries is concerned, but nevertheless they are noticeably less than the broadcasts about Western countries. A disproportion in attractiveness is also observable between broadcasts on Western subjects and broadcasts on friendly countries, to the detriment of the latter.

A certain disproportion of subject matter can be noticed in radio commentaries and political journalism. "The Weekly Review" in radio journalism often constitutes a pasting together of undeveloped themes and to date has been rather a review of the Western press.

As far as individual elements of the broadcast "From Poland and from the world" are concerned, it was indicated that the commentaries of the "Observer" are, from the point of view of form and content, a successful type of radio commentary. The commentaries contain current evaluations of events, facts, and statements, often with a citation of foreign commentators. Parts of the "Observer" commentaries, however, are burdened with banality and a shallow, often formal treatment of subject matter.

The level of the commentaries "Echo of the Day" leaves much to be desired. Part of them create the impression that they were written "in a hurry". While the content of some is limited almost entirely to a few press citations. Instances in which subject matter is treated overly "objectively" occur here also.

The proportion of foreign correspondence in Polish Radio broadcasts is often accidental. Sometimes a concentration is observed around a single topic or a single geographical region.

The matter of the difficulties which confront radio in the carrying out of the foreign program was also touched upon in the discussion. One of them is the lack of inspiration from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, an overly loose and sporadic contact of the Ministry with radio. Personnel deficiencies constitute another type of difficulty. The editorial unit of the foreign program is very meager. The best writers of foreign political journalism have been concentrated in the press, and one of the faults of the leaders of Polish Radio were weak efforts toward increasing the editorial and publicist cadres of the foreign program in the domestic field.

In the recommendations, among other things, the necessity was pointed out of organizing in the Foreign Editorial Office of Polish Radio a group of commentators, made up of the best international publicist writers, working both in and outside radio. This unit would systematically plan and coordinate foreign information and political journalism, making use of inspiration from a suitable representative of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs or the Press Bureau of the Central Committee. This unit, together with a wider circle of authors and specialists in international problems, could engage both in immediate commentaries and in more serious long-range political journalism.

It was also recognized as useful - in the framework of the introduction of new journalistic forms - to organize discussions in front of the microphone on given international topics (however, not in a manner which could place the singleness of meaning of our policies in doubt).

It was recognized as necessary to eliminate obeisance in the use of the opinions of the Western press for the sake of a more frequent presentation of one's own arguments and opinions.

The necessity of putting the foreign currency fund of Polish Radio in order and using it more effectively was emphasized. Without regard to efforts for the allotment of additional sums to the foreign currency fund, the matter of the necessity and usefulness of organizational and representational-type trips

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should be reviewed and their number should be reduced in favor of journalistic trips.

It was recognized as essential that Polish Radio take advantage in a broader and better planned manner of the cooperation of correspondents of our agency and the press traveling abroad. Polish Radio should also take advantage of the numerous editorial exchanges of socialist country broadcasts so as to broadcast attractive and interesting material illustrated by taped recordings.

The Press Bureau of the Central Committee organized a discussion devoted to an evaluation of the work of the API (Public Information Agency). The chief editors of API, the editors-in-chief of press organizations which use the services of API, and the representatives of the Press Bureau of the Central Committee took part in the discussion.

As a result of the discussion, it was established that the (Public Information Agency) API expresses the policies of the Party and the people's regime in a specific manner, determined by the make-up of the newspaper consumers, i.e., the non-serious and the afternoon "express" press, affecting broad groups, above all, of non-party members.

The political platform for the activity of API is the platform of the National Unity Front. Without resigning from class arguments, the API argumentation chiefly accents national and general social factors.

Primarily, API should present ideological problems, with particular attention being paid to world views.

The political writings of API should chiefly draw attention to those topics which have a particular political meaning or to those problems which can be difficult for individual editorial offices to work out.

Among the topics in which API should be particularly interested are the following: the cooperation of political parties, the work of the Sejm, the Sejm commissions, the activity of people's councils; -the popularization of law, problems of legality, relations "between people"; -basic economic questions, including agricultural and sociological questions; matters of cultural enlightenment and mass culture, popularization of good books, plays, etc.; popularization of science and technology.

With regard to international questions, together with the entanglement problems of foreign politics, an important place in the API bulletin should be occupied by materials concerning the life of the USSR and the people's democracies.

API should make use of a wide range of forms, as concise and attractive as possible, which does not mean a worship of argumentation and superficiality of approach. It is necessary to introduce into the columns of the bulletin reportage from all over Poland, including reportage of happenings. Correspondent reports from within the country are required, as well as current commentaries of the day, feuilletons, interviews, and talks. Sensational and last minute material should to a great degree be cleaned of criminal matters.

Special attention should be paid to increasing the section on problematical information coming from central sources. The postulate is correct in the foreign section of increasing encyclopedic information about facts, peoples, and countries.

Among the other forms worthy of attention are reprints (particularly from the socialist press), supplementary materials, and so-called raw material serving to inspire the editorial office or to be used by it in its own article.

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In addition, a number of organizational recommendations were presented, with the aim of rectifying the activity of API. (Press Bureau of the CC)

III

Information on the VIIth World Youth - Students Festival in Vienna

From 26 July to 4 August 1959, the VIIth World Youth and Students Festival took place in Vienna. A total of 18,364 persons from 112 countries participated in it (this figure includes about 5,000 tourists, chiefly from the socialist countries, hence the real number of delegates was about 13,000). Among the largest were the delegations from the Federal Republic of Germany, France, and Italy, each numbering over 1,500 persons.

Twenty international organizations took part in the Festival, including for the first time UNESCO.

Many eminent persons sent congratulations to the Festival, such as **Premiers** Khrushchev, Kassem, Grotewohl, and Bandanaraike, the King of Nepal, President Tito, etc. The Federal Chancellor of Austria, J. Raab, also addressed a letter containing congratulations to the Festival.

A delegation of Polish youth, numbering 541 persons, took part in the Festival. The delegation was composed of: a group of delegates - 260 persons; an artistic group - 224 persons; and a sports group - 57 persons. These figures also cover the leaders and the administrative apparatus of the delegation. At the forefront of the group of delegates were the members of youth organizations: ZMS - 68 persons; ZMW - 46; ZHP - 42; and ZSP - 40.

At the forefront of the artistic group was the "Mazowsze" ensemble, and at the forefront of the sports group were the (women)volleyball players of the AZS (Student Sport Union). The track and field athletes, and the bicyclists, represented more or less a second sports ensemble.

The program of the VIIth Festival called for: demonstrations, meetings between delegations and the youth of Austria, meetings according to vocation and interests, a students program, artistic presentations and competitions, and sports competitions.

According to information from the International Organizing Committee, events of the Festival were seen by about one million persons.

The following four great manifestations had an impressive effect: the opening of the Festival, a demonstration for peace in the center of the city, a demonstration in honor of the memory of the victims of Mauthausen, and the closing of the Festival, which took place on the square in front of the Vienna town hall.

The meetings between delegations, vocational meetings, and the students' program deserve high praise. These were very lively and interesting meetings, they abounded in many vital political problems, and they were characterized by polemic discussions. Less successful were the meetings of persons of special interests, where there was no adequately thought-out conception, and occasionally no real participants, as for instance, the meetings of Esperantists (the majority did not know Esperanto).

On the part of our adversaries, the representatives of Western Germany and the USA were distinguished by exceptional activity in the discussions at meetings and in the students' program.

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The artistic program of the Festival was carried out completely. The artistic presentations were generally on a high plane, and certain ensembles, such as the Vienna Symphony Orchestra, the "Roland Petit" Theater, the Leningrad Ballet, the Peking Opera, and "Mazowsze" were considered first-rate on the world level. The high cultural plane of the repertoire and the level of artistic execution in great measure determined the success of the Festival.

The sports program was also carried out affirmatively.

Our delegation took part in the whole program of the Festival. In keeping with assumptions previously worked out in Poland, all delegations were prepared for a particular type of event. The Polish delegation participated in 23 meetings among delegations, of which we were the hosts in 17 instances. Especially valuable can be considered the meetings of the youth of socialist countries, the meetings with Austrian youth, with US youth and youth of colonial countries and of Latin America, as well as 24 meetings according to vocation or special interests. Among the vocational meetings which went very well were the following: the assembly of workers of construction, of electric power, of mining, and of the textile industry. Among the weaker ones we consider the meeting of teachers and the 13 events of the students program. Among them, all three seminars were profitable, as were such meetings as those of the students of philosophy, electric power, and architecture, the six UNESCO meetings, the Rural Youth Day, the Girls' Day, etc., and the five meetings with the working youth of the Vienna districts. Our representatives appeared at all these events with carefully prepared speeches, which in general met with good reception.

Polish artistic ensembles took part in 30 events, four of which were outside Vienna.

Undoubtedly, a defect of the Festival was its overloading, which sometimes interfered with its direct effect on the Austrian public.

The Festival can be judged an important political success of the democratic youth movement and of progressive forces in general. This is indicated by the following factors: The Festival took place for the first time in a capitalist country. It was carried through despite the stand of official youth organizations, which even organized special anti-Festival institutions. The plan of the adversaries of the Festival was completely destroyed. The plan in its first phase embraced a struggle to prevent the Festival. In its second phase attempted to isolate it and obstruct its organization. The third phase embraced competing events, provocations, distribution of hostile literature, and inducement to remain in the "free world".

The Festival in Vienna assembled a considerably more representative group of youth than was the case previously. This refers in particular to the countries of Latin America and certain Asiatic countries, whence came many new, important youth and student organizations, which had heretofore not taken part in a festival movement. The representative nature of the Festival was also improved by the fact that, in the case of participants from capitalist countries, the tourist aspect of the Festival, natural for previous festivals, was limited. Since the Vienna Festival did not represent a tourist attraction, participation in it in many cases was a conscious act of political choice.

It is also worth emphasizing that more delegates took part in the VIIIth Festival who came directly from colonial countries, rather than those who, as was the case previously, were studying or working in the parent country. The Festival undoubtedly helped to enliven and strengthen the progressive forces of Austria. The Communist Party of Austria put through a complete mobilization of forces throughout the country, organizing many successful meetings and conducting

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large demonstrations successfully. Thanks, among other things, to these efforts, a systematic growth of the sympathy of the Viennese public for the Festival took place. The results of the Festival should, to a considerable degree, help the Communist Party of Austria in achieving definite influence among the youth.

The Festival revealed the relative weakness of bourgeois propaganda, the primitivism of its activities, and its difficulty in arguing against the offensive stand of our side. Now, after the Festival, even the serious bourgeois press is resorting to completely unscrupulous falsehoods, in order to diminish the significance of the Festival (for example, "Times").

A characteristic feature of the VIIth Festival was the excellent working collaboration of the leaders of the socialist country delegations. In conformity with a previously agreed-upon plan, the delegations from the socialist countries held one joint official meeting, and they directed the whole force of their efforts on the youth from the non-socialist countries.

The true sign of unity at the Festival was the showing of solidarity by all the delegations toward the youth of Algeria, the flag of which the police refused to let be unfurled. In answer to that, all the delegations demonstrated with furled flags.

The political significance of the Festival went beyond the bounds of a youth event. This was manifest in the serious engagement of party, government, diplomatic, and other-than-diplomatic figures in activities for and against the Festival. As far as the Austrian administration is concerned, it in general maintained a loyal position toward the Festival.

The participation of our delegation in the Festival and its behavior can be evaluated favorably. **Actually, it was** selected and thoroughly trained at a 10-day assembly prior to the Festival. It distinguished itself by its discipline, its ideological and patriotic attitude, its interests, and its relatively good knowledge of languages. Notwithstanding few exceptions, the Polish delegation successfully coped with Festival discussions and in a proper manner repulsed the pressure of various emigrant centers and agents, which, especially in the last days of the Festival, developed a lively activity, showing up with various proposals, beginning with trade and ending with asylum.

(Trans. Note: one paragraph illegible.)

Our artistic presentations were greeted very sympathetically, and the gala presentation became a huge success. Manifestations of a lack of discipline were observable and were effectively eliminated.

Our delegations maintained a very good attitude toward the really difficult feeding and quartering conditions.

In the artistic events, the Polish delegation won 22 medals and 8 diplomas. In the field of plastic arts, it won 4 gold medals, 3 silver medals, and 2 bronze; it won a gold medal for a film; in competitions, it won 2 silver and, 10 bronze medals, and 8 diplomas.

In sports it won 20 medals: in field and track - 9 gold, 7 silver, and 2 bronze medals; in soccer - one silver medal; in volleyball - one gold medal.

(The leadership of the Polish delegation at the VIIth Festival)

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IV

The Cultural-Educational Work of the Rural Youth Union

The past academic year 1958/1959 brought a certain livening of the cultural-educational work by the ZMW (Rural Youth Union). A majority of voivodship administrations devoted plenary meetings to cultural-educational subjects. As a result of these meetings, resolutions were passed on the organization of cultural-educational installations: general education courses, public universities, courses devoted to special problems, and others; resolutions were passed on expansion of the reading public, on self-education, on creation of avocational circles, on development of technical avocations, and on expansion of political knowledge.

The achievements of the following voivodship administrations is worth emphasizing: The achievements of Bialystok, Olsztyn, and Szczecin in organizing education in the field of elementary schools. The achievement of Wroclaw, Lublin, and Katowice in organizing public and Sunday universities of the ZMW. The achievement of Zielona Gora in developing Friends-of-Books clubs. Rzeszow, Katowice, Warsaw, Wroclaw, and Bialystok developed contacts with voivodship libraries and Cultural-Educational Sections which, as the result of joint efforts, effected a considerable livening of the reading public among the youth organized within the ZMW. On an average, 10-12% of the library branches in the Rzeszow, Kielce, and Opole voivodships are operated by ZMW circles.

In the Olsztyn Voivodship, of an over-all total of 40 adult education courses, 32 were organized at the initiative of the ZMW. The presidium of the Voivodship Administration together with representatives of the school trustees established a project for the distribution of courses and the division of responsibility. In general it was established that whenever the educational course is being organized in a rural area where there is a ZMW circle, the school authorities are responsible for the methods and the pedagogy, and the ZMW circles are responsible for the attendance of the youth in the school.

The plenum of the ZMW Voivodship Administration in Szczecin passed a resolution that no person will be in the organization who has not completed elementary school. Ten to 12 day training courses were conducted for the 75 organizers of cultural-educational work. In the Szczecin Voivodship 58 reading groups were organized within ZMW circles, of which 42 lasted to the end of the school year. Five hundred and twelve persons participated in them. Some ZMW circles organized their own little libraries.

In Zielona Gora Voivodship 34 ZMW circles were the organizers of or helped in the organization of adult education courses.

The ZMW Voivodship Administration in Wroclaw organized 15 public universities, and created its own team of lecturers, made up of educators and students, who come to these universities. The average participation by youth in university work amounts to 30-35 persons. In the Wroclaw Voivodship 12 Friends-of-Books clubs entered into a competition. They organized public distribution of books, literary evenings, exhibitions, book lotteries, and they popularized technical agricultural literature.

With the assistance of the ZMW, 61 reading courses embracing over 1000 persons were organized in the Warsaw Voivodship. The rural youth in certain counties of the Warsaw Voivodship found much interest in public universities. For example, in Ciechanow County (Powiat) approximately 190 ZMW members studied in six universities. In Plock County the inspector together with members of the County Administration traveled to circles in the field for the purpose of organizing the youth and encouraging them toward education. As a result of these efforts, 15 courses for completion

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of education were organized, as well as 4 public universities, 32 TWP (Society for Popularization of Knowledge) lectures conducted in the circles, and many other courses, in which almost 300 Union members took part.

Twenty percent of the ZMW youth has not completed elementary schooling. This is a very large number if you consider that the organized youth in rural areas is better trained, and consequently better educated than the remaining youth group. The need for completion of education is clearly noticeable in the PGR (State Farms). This is testified, at least, by such examples as Strzelin County, where of 1602 PGR workers 1017 had not completed elementary school, of which 20% are illiterate or semi-illiterate; in the Trzepowo PGR in Pruszcz-Gdanski County in the ZMW circle alone there are 15 members who have not completed the seventh grade.

Analyzing this situation, the Presidium of the Main Administration of ZMW recommended the following to the voivodship and county administrations: Organize cultural-educational installations, especially courses for completion of elementary school education. Assure attendance with special consideration to preventing the dissolution of courses, as well as the drifting away of youth. Help in the maintenance of installations, maintenance of cleanliness, preparation of educational aids, and heating of rooms. Render far-reaching aid PGR administrations and workers' councils in organizing courses for the completion of education in PGR. The Presidium required the County Administrations to organize conferences of teachers and county representatives of the administrations of ZMW circles for discussion and adoption of resolutions concerning completion of the education of rural youth, and charged Voivodship Administrations with preparing long-range plans, jointly with educational authorities, for the completion of education in the sphere of the 7-grade elementary school for members of ZMW.

With the aim of training cadres of cultural-educational organizers, the Voivodship Administrations were advised to organize cultural-educational type camps for teachers and voivodship courses for the ZMW. Special attention is being paid to cultural enlightenment work in the Western territories.

In addition, the Presidium of the Main Administration of ZMW passed a resolution that the month of September will be a month of cultural enlightenment work in the Rural Youth Union. In connection with this, voivodship administrations have prepared a plan of action covering the problems of general educational and vocational-agricultural cultural enlightenment.

The Presidium of the Main Administration of ZMW recommended that ZMW circles participate in the people's councils' conduct of a registration of youth who have not completed elementary school and that they pay particular attention to drawing up a list of ZMW members who do not have an elementary education.

The Main Administration of ZMW compeled the voivodship administrations to occupy themselves with the carrying out of the above-mentioned recommendations, so that the slogan "In the ZMW there is not a single ZMW member who has not completed elementary education" can be realized as soon as possible.

The Main Administration of ZMW pointed out the correctness of joint preparation of a plan of action, in view of the fact that the problem of completion of education in rural areas concerns not only the Rural Youth Union, but also the Trade Union of Agricultural Workers (particularly in PGR), the Union of Agricultural Circles, the Farm Women's Circles, and other public organizations operating in rural areas.

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The cultural-educational commission of the Main Administration of ZMW is preparing a conference for the month of September devoted to an exchange of experiences in the work of rural public universities and a discussion of their programs.

The Main Administration of ZMW wishes to come out with massive propaganda for technical and cultural enlightenment. It is also striving to organize technical-vocational circles. In connection with this, courses for organizers in technical fields will be organized, jointly with the League of Soldier's Friends, for the activists in the Rural Youth Union. (Material of the Main Administration of the Rural Youth Union)

V

From the Work of the Supreme Chamber of Control

In the 1st quarter of this year, the Supreme Chamber of Control conducted an inspection of agricultural training schools in the Bialystok, Wroclaw, Kielce, and Rzeszow voivodships. The inspection concerned the conformity of organizational forms to binding regulations and training costs.

Despite the decrees of the Council of Ministers concerning the organization of agricultural training schools, which compelled the Ministries of Education and of Agriculture to establish a network of agricultural training schools in agreement with the presidia of people's councils concerned, this network to a considerable degree has grown spontaneously.

Errors in location of the schools and inadequate work in explaining the role and significance of this new element in the school structure caused a situation whereby in a number of schools the number of students fell to less than the minimum established by the Ministry of Education (20 students in the 1st class and 15 students in the IIInd). For example, in Damaska, Bystrzyca County, Wroclaw Voivodship, 7 students attended the 1st class and 8 the IIInd; in Wyszki, Bielsk Podlaski County, Bialystok Voivodship, 5 and 11 students respectively; in Rutki, Bialystok Voivodship, 10 and 10 students, respectively. In the Wroclaw Voivodship area about 50% of schools had less than 20 students in the 1st class and less than 15 students in the IIInd. Schools in Lublin Voivodship had an average of 26 students each, while those in Bydgoszcz had an average of 24. None of the inspected schools had the permission of the trustees to conduct studies with the number of students less than the required minimum. In Prochowice, in Wroclaw Voivodship, studies have not been renewed for this school year because of lack of students. In Zmigrod, Rzeszow Voivodship, the 1st class was not begun for this same reason.

Low attendance was also caused by lack of sufficient interest on the part of the Ministry of Education and of school trustees in the establishment of a network of schools. Basically they were satisfied with just a formal issue of decrees on the opening of agricultural training schools which as a rule were already long operative. There was also a lack of interest in the difficulties of the schools on the part of GRN (Local People's Councils) and PRN (County People's Councils). The director of many schools hid the true state of affairs by showing in their reports a considerably higher number of participants. In like manner, the number of registered students was given not in conformity with the actual state of affairs.

A clear case of concealment of the actual number of students and of attendance occurred in the school in Leki Dukielskie, Krosno County, Rzeszow Voivodship, where still in February of this year it was shown that 15 students attended the 1st class and 17 students the IIInd class, whereas the inspection conducted the following month ascertained that barely three students attended the school, and

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that instruction has not been held since December of last year. The teachers listed fictitious instructions in their daily log and received wages for it. A considerably greater attendance was noted in agricultural training schools which, in addition to the planned program, conducted courses in clothes-cutting and sewing, locksmith training, attractive reading room activities, etc.

Among the negative aspects one must count the very high attrition of students in agricultural training schools.

In Bialystok Voivodship in November 1957 (the beginning of classes) there were 1,090 students in the 1st class, while the next year in the 11nd class there were only 666 students, that is 40% of the starting number had dropped out. In Wrocalw Voivodship the school year began with 2,149 students. After the passage of three months, 321 students had dropped out, or 15% of the starting number. In Rzeszow Voivodship, in 5 schools (of 11 inspected) in the last school year 127 students attended the 1st class. None of these attended the second class in the current school year.

The supervision of agricultural training schools is not all that could be desired. Despite the fact that these schools are financed from the county budget, supervision is conducted by the curator and the inspector of education, who do not feel responsible for the work of these schools.

An analysis of instruction costs has indicated that the costs for maintaining the agricultural training school sector is about 50% higher than the costs of maintaining the elementary school sector; this is manifest even more clearly in the costs for the annual education of one student. A reduction in the costs for maintaining agricultural training schools would be possible by subordinating them to the schools next to which they are organized, just as this has been done in Zlotowo County. According to information from this county, the annual cost for maintaining agricultural schools as a separate organizational unit with one section is 29,000 zlotys on the average, and with two sections about 51,000 zlotys. However, if joined organizationally to the elementary school one section for agricultural training costs about 15,000 zlotys and two sections, about 30,000 zlotys.

The Supreme Chamber of Control has approached the Ministry of Education and the appropriate presidia of people's councils with appropriate recommendations, in connection with the results of the inspection by the Supreme Chamber.

(Material of the Supreme Chamber of Control)

VI

Economic Information

Despite favorable over-all results in the coal industry, 17 mines did not, however, fulfill the plan in August. The amount of coal in the coal piles on 31 August of this year amounted to 660,982 tons, which is 56,527 tons less than on the last day of the preceding month. The over-all productivity of labor in hard coal mining in August of this year was 1,237 kg per man-day, as against 1,207 kg per man-day achieved in the same time last year - however, it was 10 kg per man-day less than the productivity achieved in July of this year.

The production for electric power for the month of August of this year was fulfilled 102.1%.

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Fulfillment of the plan for the petroleum industry for the month of August of this year is as follows: crude oil extraction - 103.9%; natural gas - 96.5%; crude oil refining - 101.7%; production of gasoline - 101.6%. Overfulfillment of the plan for crude oil extraction was made possible due to the drilling of two wells in the Partynia-Podborze oil field and due to good results in deepening several old wells. Extraction at the new Podborze 18 well amounted on an average to 8 tons of crude oil daily, and at Podborze 19 well it amounted to an average of 13 tons of crude oil daily. The cause for the non-fulfillment of the plan for extraction of natural gas was a reduction in withdrawal of gas by the Tarnow ZGOT (Gas Works of the Tarnow District). At the end of August of this year construction of the Swarzew-Tarnow gas pipeline was completed. Since 29 August, gas is being delivered from the Swarzew 1 well to Tarnow in the amount of about 60 cubic meters per minute.

The metallurgical industry's fulfillment of the production plan for basic products was as follows for the month of August: damp coke - 11.4%; iron ore - 102.9%; zinc-lead ore - 101.2%; zinc over-all - 103.0%; of this, electrolytic zinc - 100.0%; electrolytic copper - 88.2%; refined lead - 100.0%.

Non-fulfillment of the August plan for production of electrolytic lead was caused by a lack of charge, which was brought on as a result of the tardy putting into operation of an oven at the Metallurgical Plant in Legnice.

The August production plan for the machine industry was not completely fulfilled. The causes for the non-fulfillment were the following: Tractors - difficulties with the engines for the T 306 tractor produced by Z.M. Bielsko. These tractors do not reach the planned horsepower. Also difficulties in putting in operation the production of type T 45 tractors, which was to be transferred from "Ursus" to the Plant in Gorzow. "Star" trucks - difficulties in cooperation. Diesel locomotives - technological difficulties in the production of a new type of locomotive. Motorcycles - organizational difficulties at the plant in Swidnik. Motor bicycles and refrigerators - organizational difficulties at the plant in Zakrzow and a lack of enamel baths for refrigerators. Children's cycles - inadequate shipments of rubber from the "Stomil" Factory. Radio and television receivers - lack of cabinets supplied by local industry and, in addition, in regard to television sets, difficulties also in mastering the production of new types of television receivers.

The chemical industry did not fulfill the August production plan for a number of important items, and in many cases the cause of the non-fulfillment was lack of raw materials. Thus, for example, the plan for production of sulphuric acid was not completely fulfilled (96.4%) because of a lack of a sufficient quantity of nitric acid; non-fulfillment of the nitrogen fertilizers plan (93.6%) because of the lack of a sufficient quantity of ammonia; and non-fulfillment of the plan for production of steelon because of an insufficient amount of caprolaktam. The cause of the non-fulfillment of the plan for production of raw soda (94.6%) and caustic soda (97.6%) were difficulties at the lime ovens in the Soda Works at Janikowo, which came about as the result of the improper granulation of limestone, as well as an accident with the rotary dryers at the Inowroclaw Soda Works. The incomplete fulfillment of the plan for production of synthetic ammonia (96.7%) was caused by frequent accidents to the installations in the Nitrogen Industry Plant in Kedzierzyn and in the Tarnow Plant - as a result of the high temperatures current at the time. Despite non-fulfillment of the plan in the above-mentioned items, it should be mentioned that fulfillment of the gross production plan by value of the chemical industry in August was 21.8% higher in comparison with achievements in the same period of last year.

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Fulfillment of the production plan for basic construction materials in the month of August of this year was as follows: cement - 103.8%; quick-line - 97.8%; fired bricks - 93.1%; roofing - (not including local industry) 97.1%.

The plan of the Ministry of Light Industry with respect to value of commodity production in selling prices was fulfilled in the month of August of this year 101.2%, i.e., an increase of about 60 million zlotys.

Non-fulfillment of the production plan for certain basic finished goods in August was caused by the following: silk fabrics - prolongation of the period of repairs; knitted goods and hosiery products - inadequate raw materials and increased absenteeism as a result of leaves; soft leathers - delayed investments in the Rumianskie Tanning Plant.

The department of the food and procurement industry fulfilled the August gross production plan in comparative prices only 97.1%, which was brought about mostly by non-fulfillment of the production plan by the meat industry. Despite not meeting planned assignments completely, the over-all value of the department's production in August of this year was 5.9% higher than the value of production achieved in August of last year.

The meat industry did not fulfill its August production assignments because of a considerable reduction in the procurement of cattle for slaughter. Non-fulfillment of the slaughter plan by meat industry plants in turn caused non-fulfillment of the plan for production of albumin and blood meal by the fodder industry. The considerable reduction of the level of cattle procurement noted in July of this year continued also in August. A certain improvement in the procurement of slaughter animals, which occurred at the end of August of this year and was characterized by exceeded daily delivery plans, could no longer influence the over-all realization of meat assignments. The plan for procurement of slaughter animals, recalculated in meat, was fulfilled 82% in August of this year, including 78% fulfillment of the plan for pork animals. In addition to reduction in the head of cattle, the decrease in the level of cattle procurement in the period under discussion was caused also by a reduced supply of meat to rural areas and to the urban population in the 3rd quarter of this year, which resulted in an increase in bazaar and illegal trade in meat and an increase in farm slaughtering for the rural area's own needs. A considerable decrease in the procurement of slaughter cattle from peasant farms and PGR's (the latter supplied barely 63% of the meat in August in comparison with last year) was not compensated for by increased deliveries of animals from the industrial fodder fund, which increased in comparison with the terms of the meat plan by 43%.

In contrast to previous months which showered a considerable increase of deliveries, the procurement of eggs in August of this year continued at the level of the same period of last year. The annual requirements specified in the National Economic Plan in egg procurement were fulfilled 104% already by the end of August of this year. 2,032 million eggs had been procured within the first 8 months of 1959 (with the annual plan calling for 1,950 million), whereas in the same period last year 1,633 million eggs had been procured, that is, 400 million eggs less than this year. The export of eggs for the 8 months of this year amounted to about 700 million eggs, that is, 250 million more than for the whole of 1958.

The plan for poultry procurement in August of this year was exceeded by more than 31%. Since the beginning of the year 5,521 tons of mass products have been procured, as against 2,860 tons delivered in the same period of the preceding year. The successful progress in procurement is the result first of all of an increase in the head of poultry and the relatively favorable prices paid for poultry, which considerably limits the growth of turnover on the bazaar market.

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Despite non-fulfillment of the monthly plan (87%), procurement of milk in August of this year was more than 5% higher than last year.

The plan for procurement of four (4) grain products from peasant farms was fulfilled 176% in August of this year. Over-all from the 1959 harvests over 650,000 tons of grain were procured by the end of August of this year, including 504,000 tons from peasant farms and over 150,000 tons from PGR's.

The operational plan for transport of shipments of all types for the month of August 1959 was fulfilled with an excess of 710,006 tons, of which 648,728 tons were self-loaded. (Trans: presumably means loaded by the seller.) Thus, a considerable excess of the shipments plan was possible due chiefly to an increase in the average static loading of cars by 0.38 tons per car and a reduction of car turnover by 0.01 days in comparison with the plan, accompanied by an increased supply of the commodity mass.

The loading of the most important mass products in percent of fulfillment of the August plan was as follows: ore - 110.4; cement - 92.6; grain - 110.2; stone - 103.4; bricks - 134.7; gravel and sand - 101.2. Among the commodity groups shown, only the loading of cement did not meet the plan by 33,565 tons. This deficiency is caused by the systematic lowering of car requirements throughout the whole month, despite the fact that the railroad had at its disposal the first reserves of covered cars. Although the over-all results of shipping work in August were satisfactory, nevertheless the fact of increasing delays of cars testifies to a worsening discipline in loading on the part of clients, which, in the light of the autumn shipping tasks waiting for the railroads is a disturbing sign. In comparison with last year, this year an increase of car delays of 37.8% has occurred, of which 18.3% of the total amount of delayed cars concerns the department of foreign trade. (Materials of the Office of the Council of Ministers.)

This year's sugar beet plantations in a number of areas look worse than last year, which undoubtedly will have a definite effect on the results of the 1959 campaign.

The vegetative development of the beets indicates that up to 15 July their condition was very poor; however, since that time a distinct improvement has occurred as the result of changes in atmospheric conditions and the destruction of aphids, the number of which had the character of a disaster.

In the middle of August of this year, the status of the plantations was as follows: about 6,000 hectares tilled as against about 4,000 hectares in 1958. Weak or poor plantations - about 60,500 hectares. Average plantations - about 155,000 hectares. Good plantations - about 150,000 hectares. Altogether - 371,500 hectares, of which 361,500 hectares are subject to planning.

Of the five sugar-producing industry districts, only the Lublin district embracing the voivodships of Lublin, Rzeszow, Kielce, Krakow, and a part of the Warsaw and Katowice voivodships shows no weak or poor plantations. The remainder show the following numbers of weak plantations: Warsaw - about 12,500 hectares; Poznan - about 19,000 hectares; Pomorze - 22,000 hectares; and Slask - about 7,000 hectares.

These plantations are mainly characterized by large gaps caused by poor germination, poor growth, and by being subjected to pests. Estimates of the average yield range in the vicinity of from 220 q/ha (quintal per hectare) to 213 q/ha. Estimates made earlier were considerably more pessimistic.

The Ministry of Agriculture is of the opinion that at the present time one should take the lower estimate, namely 200 q/ha, which is equivalent to

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obtaining 7,230,000 tons of beetroot. This would mean a beetroot yield of about 15% less than last year.

The production of sugar will depend on the percentage of sugar in the beetroot, and this in turn will depend mainly on the state of the weather in August and September of this year.

With an average yield of 200 q/ha and a sugar output of 14 kg per 1 q. of beetroot, the production of sugar would amount to 1,012,000 tons.

If, with a favorable run of weather, it is possible to obtain 15 kg per one q. of beets, the production would amount to 1,084,000 tons of sugar with the same yield of beetroot. One kilogram difference in sugar output from a q. (quintal) of beetroot means 72,000 tons of sugar.

The next two months will decide the final outcome of the yield of beets. The output of sugar will depend also on the good storing of beet harvests and the proper technique of its processing. In this field the proper functioning of the sugar industry will play a deciding role.

The basic cause for this year's beet losses is drought. Its scope is testified by figures such as these: 60 mm (millimeter) of precipitation from the spring up to 17 July in the Kola area (last year - 222.5 mm), and 72 mm in the Szczecin Voivodship (last year - 266.8 mm). In the Wroclaw Voivodship from 1 January to 15 July there was 204 mm of precipitation as against 478.7 mm last year.

This drought has made itself felt in a manner not noted for many years, particularly in the northwestern areas of the country and has caused poor germination of beets, particularly (about 50%) in the Szczecin and Koszalin voivodships. Only in the second half of July did supplementary germination take place on many empty fields. Poor germination was also observed in the areas of the Poznan, Bydgoszcz, Zielona Gora, and Wroclaw voivodships.

The drought also brought about a pest disaster, mostly aphids, which infested the plantations, especially the weaker ones, to a degree exceeding the chemical reserves at hand. In the 3rd ten-day period of June, aphids infested about 160,000 hectares of sugar beet plantations, while in the 1st ten-day period of July the area infested with aphids had grown to about 280,000 hectares, of which about 115,000 hectares were very badly infested.

The scope of the struggle conducted against aphids is indicated by the scope of the chemical measures, which in 1959 exceeded the total amount of efforts taken against beets for the whole 15-year period. Only due to this were the losses caused by the aphid disaster relatively low.

As a consequence of the drought, increased signs of other diseases and pests were also noted: leaf-rot appeared at all plantations; cassida nebulosa, sylpha, and fleas on about 5,000 hectares; and sherardia (Slask, Torun) on about 12,000 hectares.

With such a degree of incidence of pests, the existing reserves of chemical means turned out to be insufficient, therefore the Ministry of Agriculture decided on additional imports of aphid-combatant preparations.

The Ministry of Agriculture adopted a number of measures having as their aim the maintenance of this year's sugar beet yield at its highest level possible. (Materials of the Ministry of Agriculture)

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Attachment No. 1 toBulletin No. 72Information on the "Prasa" Workers' Cooperative Publishing House

In 1958, "Ruch" distributed throughout the entire country a total of 687 titles with a one-time circulation of 18,580,000 copies. Of the over-all total of these publications, "Prasa" RSW (Workers' Cooperative Publishing House) in 1958 was really the publisher of only 134 titles, but their total one-time circulation was 66.2% of the one-time circulation of the whole press of the country, i.e., 12,307,000 copies.

As far as dailies* are concerned, of the over-all number of 49 titles with a total one-time circulation of 5,107,000 copies "Prasa" RSW published 42 titles with a circulation of 4,679,000 copies.

As is apparent from these figures, "Prasa" RSW is the most important press publishing house in Poland, and it published a majority of both the daily newspapers and the multi-issue periodicals.

The "Prasa" Workers' Cooperative Publishing House was established on 10 May 1947 as the publishing house of the Polish Workers Party (PPR). "Prasa" RSW at that time published 12 titles with a total one-time circulation of 1,350,000 copies. As a result of the merger of the PPR and PPS, the press portion of the "Wiedza" (Knowledge) Cooperative Publishing House was transferred to "Prasa" RSW. In 1951, "Prasa" RSW took over the "Czytelnik" (reader) Press Institute, thus it increased its scope of activity considerably.

In September 1958, a new statute was passed according to which only legal persons could be members of "Prasa" RSW. The new statute also clearly established, in accordance with the actual state of affairs, that "Prasa" RSW is the central publishing institution of the PZPR and other public organizations, based on Marxist-Leninist ideology.

At present, the members of "Prasa" RSW are the PZPR, CRZZ (Central Council of Trade Unions), and ZMS (Union of Socialist Youth). Former members - (the actual individuals) - were compensated for the investments made by them.

The highest organ of "Prasa" RSW is the General Assembly of members (that is, the authorized representatives of the CC of the PZPR, the CRZZ, and the CC of the ZMS), and the supervisory and controlling organ is the Supervisory Council, elected by the General Assembly. The directing and executive organ of "Prasa" RSW is the Administration which is appointed and dissolved by the Supervisory Council. A number of enterprises are subordinated to the Main Administration, above all the following: 28 press publishing houses (publishing 134 newspapers and periodicals), 9 printing plants, the Press Documentation agency, the Central Photographic Agency, (MPIK) International Press and Book Club with 20 reading rooms and posts for sale of publications and books, the Public Advertising Agency, and the Artistic-Graphics Publishing House.

The basic activity of "Prasa" RSW is publishing. In 1958, "Prasa" published via 28 publishing houses a total of 134 titles, including 42 dailies, 85 periodicals, and 7 calendars. (Trans: an almanac-type publication)

The gross circulation of publications published by "Prasa" RSW in 1958 was as follows (in millions of copies):

*According to accepted nomenclature, dailies include all titles appearing more often than once a week.

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	1958		1957	
	Number	Circulation	Number	Circulation
Party dailies	18	512.8	18	521.6
Morning dailies	10	317.2	10	311.6
Afternoon dailies	6	291.7	6	232.8
Remaining dailies*	8	159.5	11	193.4
Total dailies	42	1,280.2	45	1,259.4
Periodicals	85	288.7	95	291.9
Calendars	7	0.7	3	1.0
Over-all total of dailies, periodicals, and calendars	134	1,569.6	143	1,552.3

On the other hand, the average one-time circulation of "prasa" RSW publications, giving a clearer picture of the reading public and the scope of operations, was as follows (in thousands of copies):

	1958	1957
Party dailies	1,617.0	1,634.3
Morning dailies	1,022.6	1,004.0
Afternoon dailies	956.7	762.7
Remaining dailies*	1,076.6	1,338.6
Total dailies	4,672.9	4,739.6
Periodicals	6,911.5	7,561.5
Calendars	722.9	994.5
Over-all total of dailies, periodicals, and calendars	12,307.3	13,295.6

An analysis of over-all, comparative circulations within "Prasa" RSW for 1958, taking into account the difficult situation on the reading market, in principle leads to the conclusion that, with small deviations, the reading public of "Prasa" RSW titles has maintained the level of 1957. A disturbing sign, however, which is noticeable within these circulations, is a clearly definable decrease in subscriptions, which in general refers to all the groups of publications, but in particular to the party dailies and rural publications. This problem is all the more difficult and serious, since subscription has up to now been the basic form by which the press reaches rural areas, hence every decrease in subscriptions means first of all a decrease in the press' reading public and its scope of effectiveness among rural readers.

*To this group belong: Arbeiterstimme, Chlopska Droga, Dimokratis, Folksstimme, Gromada Rolnik Polski, Przegląd Sportowy, Sport, and Swiat Młodych.

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An important group among the "Prasa" RSW titles are the party dailies, which in general maintained their circulations in over-all figures at the 1957 level. In 1958, we have to deal with two phenomena in this group of publications: a decrease in circulation of one portion of the publications, which amounts to almost 100,000 copies of one-time circulation, and includes: "Trybuna Ludu" (decrease of 59,100 copies), "Gazeta Krakowska" (19,500 copies), "Glos Robotniczy" (12,500 copies), "Glos Wybrzeza" (8,000 copies); and a growth in circulation of other publications, amounting to 60,000 copies of one-time circulation, and includes: "Gazeta Zielonogorska" (increase of 16,100 copies), "Trybuna Robotnicza" (increase of 14,800 copies), "Gazeta Pomorska" (increase of 14,400 copies), "Gazeta Bialostocka" (increase of 8,700 copies), "Nowiny Rzeszowskie" (increase of 6,800 copies).

The remaining party publications in general maintained their circulation at the 1957 level. It should be added, however, that subscriptions to party publications have seriously decreased, which has been only partially equalized by commission trade, signifying, among other things, a reduction of the reading public for party newspapers in rural areas.

The circulations of other morning newspapers, although this is not apparent from the figures, increased somewhat. This results from the fact that "Sztandar Mlodych" and "Glos Pracy" belong to this group of titles, that is, two publications with serious circulation difficulties, which in turn affects the circulation picture of the remaining publications of this group.

On the other hand, the circulation of the afternoon newspapers (the so-called express newspapers) clearly increased, from 762,700 copies of one-time circulation in 1957 to 956,700 copies in 1958.

The dailies described in the table as "remaining" appear more often than once a week. The circulation of this group of publications has decreased (in comparative figures) by almost 171,000 copies. This is a disturbing sign, since chiefly rural publications decreased, i.e., "Gromada" by 88,500 copies and "Chlopska Droga" by 48,700 copies.

The circulation of periodicals also decreased. It is typical for this group of publications that whereas subscriptions fell (in comparative figures by 246,000 copies), the commission trade in general maintained itself at the 1957 level.

With a total allotment to the commission trade of 9,424,400 copies of one-time circulation the average turn-back during 1958 amounted to 1,127,300 copies, or 11.9%.

The machinery of nine "Prasa" RSW printing plants employing 3,870 workers is obsolete in design. Most of the machines date from 1920-1932. A large part was overhauled after being burned during wartime operations. Rational management of repairs is made impossible by overloading the machinery with work. The production cycle for producing newspapers is relatively high, taking from 5 to 7 hours. The production cycle of multi-color weeklies takes 10-18 days.

For the years 1959-1965 "Prasa" RSW foresees an investment program totalling about 500 million zlotys, which if it is fully realized should in great measure bring up-to-date the publishing base and should satisfy needs in the field of printing for the next few years. Among other things, the following is planned:

- Construction of a rotogravure plant in Warsaw on Okopowa St., equipped with 26 sets of rotary machines, 12 full-page rotogravure machines, and auxiliary typographic and offset equipment.

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-Reconstruction of the newspaper printing plant in Warsaw at Aleje Jerozolimskie, for which two rotary typographic machines handling 96 pages are planned, as well as modernization and expansion of the type-setting office and the chemical and graphics section.

-Construction in Katowice of a rotogravure office, equipped with a new 8-unit rotary rotogravure printing press and 8 full-page rotogravure machines.

-Reconstruction of the plant in Warsaw on ulica Marszalkowska and replacement of the rotary typographic machines.

-Replacement of the rotary typographic machines in the plants in Lodz and Wroclaw.

In the remaining plants (one in Warsaw, one in Bydgoszcz, and one in Kielce) investments will be limited to replacement and reinforcement of the machinery park (area), and this in connection with a concentration of funds for the above-mentioned objectives.

In addition, "Prasa" RSW plans during a 7-year period to import linotype machines, teletypewriters, machinery for setting headlines, machinery for the photographic pool, stereotype blocks, and other up-to-date equipment, the use of which will not only increase production capacities, but will also effect an improvement of the graphic appearance of newspapers. The total sum of import in this field is to amount to 18,620,000 rubles, of which 70% will be for import of machinery and equipment for printing of newspapers.

Reconstruction of the production base and acquisition of a large amount of machinery and equipment will require the training and qualifying of a suitable cadre of experts in the basic and auxiliary fields. Even now we are very seriously feeling a lack of qualified workers. To supply the lacking cadres and to satisfy the needs arising from the import of machinery, the nine "Prasa" RSW plants need an additional 500 experts.

"Prasa" RSW, desiring to solve this difficult problem, and protect itself from the threat that the machinery imported for foreign currency will not be properly utilized for lack of operating personnel, has begun organizing training, partly in printing and publishing schools in the GDR. It should be emphasized that the directors of Zentrag, as well as the corresponding Section of the Central Committee of the SED, have shown complete understanding for the political importance of this problem and have declared themselves ready to come forward with the maximum assistance.

Up to 1957, "Prasa" RSW was a deficit enterprise, benefitting from state subsidy. Since 1 January 1957, due, among other things, to a rise in the prices of newspapers and expansion of advertising activity, "Prasa" RSW has been a profit-making enterprise. However, already in the current year this profit has decreased, while the profitability is created by income from advertisements.

In the next few years, the profitability of "Prasa" RSW will decrease. A number of reasons will account for this, and in particular the following:

-The initiation of new publishing activities dictated by propaganda considerations, the costs of which will not be fully compensated for by other publishing activity. We have in mind here chiefly the taking over of the publishing and development of county newspapers, increasing the scope and raising the publishing level of voivodship party organs,

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and making social-political periodicals more accessible to the public by means of eventual lowering of subscription prices.

-reconstruction and renovation of press printing plants.

-regulation throughout the country of the prices of rents, communication means, means of telecommunications, motor transport, wages (above all for publishing workers), etc.

Under these conditions, according to the most cautious calculations possible, the activity of the publishing houses will close the years 1961-1965 with an annual profit of about 48 million zlotys (with an assumed increase of circulation and of income from sales during this period of over 26% and a growth of income from advertisements of about 50%).

In the opinion of the leaders of "Prasa" RSW, even with certain unfavorable changes in the price structure, "Prasa" RSW should remain a profit-making institution. This will be possible through a further expansion of advertisements and announcements, through taking over certain profit-making publishing houses, and through systematic lowering of its own costs. (Press Bureau of the CC.)

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Attachment 2 to
Bulletin No. 72From the Activity of "Ruch", the Enterprise for the Distribution of the Press & Books

In the IVth quarter of 1958 and in the 1st quarter of 1959, the Supreme Chamber of Control, with the collaboration of workers of the Central Administration of "Ruch", conducted an inspection of the activity of five voivodship enterprises and an examination of certain problems in the "Ruch" Central Office for Non-Press Articles, in "Ruch" Central Office for Distribution of Press and Publications, and in the book store in Torunek. An inspection was made, among other things, of the problems of press and book distribution, in the trade activities of "Ruch", the organizational and development of status of the network, and a financial and physical accounting.

As has been ascertained, distribution of the press had not attained the proper level, which, among other things, caused large turnbacks of press improperly allotted to sales outlets. During the IVth quarter of 1958, the average index for press turnbacks was 13.3%, of youth publications 18.7%, children's publications 7.1% and technical-agricultural 32.7%. One of the reasons for the turnbacks was lack of an adequate estimate of the needs of the field, which in many cases the sellers confirmed, maintaining that they would have been able to increase their sales up to that time of certain periodical titles, which in other sales outlets appeared in excess.

The negligible circulation of technical and technical-agricultural press, which in all constitutes barely 1.8% of the total publications, testifies to considerable neglect in the field of expansion of the reading public.

A haphazard book management made it possible for booksellers to get higher prices for price-reduced books, to turn in valuable books for destruction, and to collect large stocks of books in storehouses which could not find a market in the "Ruch" network. The new price was not made visible on books whose price had changed, which made it possible to commit abuses; such instances occurred in agencies and sections subordinate to "Ruch" enterprises in Wroclaw. The appearance of two different prices for one and the same book was observed in the Warsaw Voivodship. Valuable books, not included in the list for destruction, were sent to be ground up; in Gdansk, among others, the following ^{were} turned in for grinding: Sienkiewicz' "Trilogy", "Pharaoh" by Prus, "Fatherland" by Wasilewska, and "Storm" by Erenburg. Similar manifestations appeared in the "Ruch" enterprise in Szczecin, where the works of Zeromski, Sienkiewicz, Mickiewicz, Kraszewski, Konopnicka, and others were also given up for grinding. Damaged books were given to public institutions without lists, only the number being given in receipts, and sometimes just the weight of the books or the number of packets. In this manner in Gdansk books which had a value of 551,600 zlotys were provided free.

"Ruch" enterprises conduct a wholesale business equivalent to that of the state trade centers, which, although it is limited just to supplying the trade network of its own enterprises, furnishes the motivation for maintenance of their own "Ruch" Central Office for Non-Press Articles, which is an additional, unnecessary element between the producer and "Ruch" enterprises.

In a situation in which the network of domestic central trade office branches can adequately supply "Ruch" voivodship enterprises with non-press commodities, the maintenance of a Central Office (for Non-Press Articles) and the organization of "Ruch" enterprises as wholesalers and retailers is artificial. This artificial organization is maintained above all for the sake of a possible arbitrary shift of margin between wholesale and retail, for the sake of getting an undeserved wholesale margin, for the maintenance of large commodity stocks, and for the sake of ascribing retail costs (maintenance of the administration of enterprises) to wholesale activity.

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The maintenance of wholesale activity is connected only with sales of about 20% of the turnover of "Ruch" enterprises, i.e., the so-called non-press turnover, which includes cosmetics, pharmaceutical products, paper products, haberdashery, and toys.

The analysis conducted by NIK (Supreme Chamber of Control) has shown that certain "Ruch" enterprises are non-profitable, and that the administration of local publishing activities is limited in general to just one daily with a relatively small circulation; these manifestations appear most clearly in Bialystok, Koszalin, Opole, and Zielona Gora.

The conclusion can be drawn that the present organization of enterprises based on an administrative division of the country requires correction.

Correction is also required in the current organization of units and agencies of individual "Ruch" enterprises, which were created by establishing a unit or an agency of "Ruch" in each county, which in a number of cases were improperly transformed into branches directly subordinate to enterprises. For example, the "Ruch" enterprise of Warsaw voivodship transformed agencies in Otwock, Piaseczno, Pruszkow, Grodzisk Mazowiecki, Wolomin, Plock, Siedlce, Sochaczew, and Zyrardow into branches directly subordinate to enterprises, while the remaining county agencies, totalling 15, instead of being subordinated to these branches (as required by the order of the Central Administration of "Ruch"), were subordinated to the administration of the enterprise.

The transformation of agencies into branches of the enterprise in many cases was not dictated by the size of turnover, or even by the size of the merchandising network; for example, as of 30 September 1958 the Grodzisk Mazowiecki Branch had 18 sales outlets, while the county agency in Minsk Mazowiecki at this same time had 27 sales outlets.

It is apparent from the above, the creation of branches did not have as its purpose improvement of the work of enterprises, but a raising of workers earnings, who are paid higher in branches than in agencies. Adoption of the principle of creating agencies based on the administrative division of the country, i.e., in every county, has no economic justification; some agencies (Plock, Bytow, Czluchow, Brzeziny, Wieruszow, Ozorkow, Paslek, Kamien Pomorski, Nowogard, Gryfino, Kudowa, Sroda Slaska) barely have 4-6 subordinate sales outlets.

None of the enterprises inspected by NIK conducted a proper analysis for the determination of salesmen's earnings; in many sales outlets achieving the same turnover commission rates of various amounts were granted, and even outlets having greater turnover were granted rates higher than sales posts with lower turnover. For example, in Wroclaw a kiosk with monthly turnover of 62,000 to 102,000 zlotys was assigned a commission rate of 7.9%, and a kiosk with a turnover of 48,000 to 71,000 zlotys was assigned a turnover of 7.6%, while in the "Ruch" enterprise in Warsaw a kiosk with a turnover of 30,000 to 40,000 zlotys was assigned a rate of 4.4%, and a kiosk with a turnover of 20,000 zlotys was also assigned a rate of 4.4%.

In some sales outlets (not open-air) the rate was higher than 9,000 zlotys per month (sales outlets in Dzierzoniow and Lublin Legnicki), while in others it barely reached 400 zlotys (sales outlets in the agencies in Makow Mazowiecki and Zyrardow).

As a result of the inspection, NIK approached the Ministry of Communications, the Central Administration of "Ruch", the Polish National Bank, and the Ministry of Finance with recommendations having as their purpose the elimination of discovered irregularities. Of the answers received to date, it appears that the recommendations of NIK have been carried out. (Materials of NIK)

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Attachment 3to Bulletin No. 72

Information
on the Industrial Guards' Struggle against Thefts in the IInd Quarter of 1959

(data concerning **only** plants, whose Industrial Guards are controlled by the MSW Voivodship Inspectorates for the Protection of Industry)

In the IInd quarter of 1959, there has been noted a total of 1,846 cases of theft in plants guarded by armed Industrial Guards. The value of the stolen property amounted to 1,336,776 zlotys. In comparison to the Ist quarter of 1959, the number of cases of theft had decreased by 132 and the value of stolen property had increased by 80,387 zlotys.

	<u>IInd Quarter 1959</u>	<u>Ist Quarter 1959</u>
Cases of theft noted	1,846	1,978
Value of stolen property	1,336,776 zlotys	1,256,389 zlotys

The number of cases of theft and the value of stolen property shown by voivodship are as follows:

	<u>Number of Cases</u>		<u>Value of stolen property</u>	
	<u>IInd Q.</u>	<u>Ist Q.</u>	<u>IInd Q.</u>	<u>Ist Q.</u>
	<u>1959</u>	<u>1959</u>	<u>1959</u>	<u>1959</u>
Katowice	526	338	480,807 zl.	301,485 zl.
Krakow	137	282	145,236	149,269
Warsaw and the city of Warsaw	187	170	139,360	198,815
Wroclaw	101	132	128,206	100,484
Gdansk and Olsztyn	308	409	97,807	128,314
Opole	66	67	78,548	21,941
Kielce	80	106	60,503	117,594
Poznan and Zielona Gora	89	193	58,284	43,416
Lodz	35	39	48,050	43,416
Bydgoszcz	53	28	13,984	15,376
Lublin	72	58	9,836	22,128
Rzeszow	108	152	8,435	24,120
<u>Bielystok</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>433</u>	<u>17</u>
TOTAL:	1,846	1,978	1,336,776 zl.	1,256,389 zl.

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The largest number of cases of theft and the value of the stolen property in the departments in the IInd quarter of 1959 was as follows:

	<u>Number of cases</u>	<u>Value of stolen property</u>
Ministry of Heavy Industry	927	764,145 zl.
Ministry of Mining Power	330	317,255
Ministry of Chemical Industry	272	110,032
Ministry of Navigation and Water Economy	325	97,236
Ministry of Construction and Construction Materials	21	67,988
Ministry of Forestry and Lumber Industry	40	20,146

In the period from 1 January to 30 June of this year, the loss in 3,824 cases of theft of state property was valued at 2,593,165 zlotys.

In addition, in the Ist quarter of 1959, mobile groups operating against associations subordinate to the Ministry of Light Industry perpetrated the theft of property valued at 530,000 zlotys, and in the IInd quarter, according to tentative calculations, property at a sum of about 380,000 zlotys. (Data of the MSW)

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